HAVING FAILED TO RESTORD THE MONABORY. CLEVELAND AND GRESHAM NOW TURN THE COLD SHOULDER TO THE EVPURIOR

Washington, Dec. 27.-Some new and interesting information relating to the present attitude to light. This intelligence will heighten public

condemnation of the President and Secretary Gresham, and further demonstrate their stubbornness and lack of patriotism in dealing with a matter of so great importance to this country. The course of the Administration in Hawaiian affairs, as is well known, has been opposed to GRESHAM TRYING TO TWIST IT INTO SOMETHING the best interests of the United States from the start. It was bad enough to regard the report of "Paramount" Blount as fairly representing the Hawaiian cituation, and later to consulre for the restoration of the dissolute Liliuokalum. The past schemes of the Administration have been farcical in character, and fortunately ineffectual in execution. They have served, how-

ever, to show the bias and weakness of the

Administration.

Having failed so disastrously in their monarchical programme, and incidentally improved England's position at the expense of the best in torests of this country, it seemed only reasonable to expect that Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary of State would see the folly of their past course and adopt one more in accord with American sentiment and requirements. Information at hand shows that the Administration's present policy in Hawaii is to be one of absolute indifference and contempt. This negative policy, if the course determined upon can be dignified by such a word, is as injurious as were the previous visional Government. Its effect will be to invite disorder, to further foreign cupidity, and to induce, perhaps, actual interference by foreign Powers in the affairs of the islands. Mr. Cleveland has decided that Hawaii is to be ignored completely, and any and all moral or physical support to the existing Government is to be withheld, whatever may be the change in the situation, Hawaiian affairs would not take the turn the President wished them to take some time ago, and he will now give to the islands the executive "cold shoulder." This country is to manifest no special interest in President Dele's Government, and neither directly nor by implieation is it to show evidence of concern in the success or failure of the Republic.

THE LATEST ORDERS TO WILLIS. Hawaii is no nearer the United States, politically, according to the Administration's present attitude, than Japan, which, as is well known, is now in disfavor at the Cleveland "court." President Dole and his Government are to receive no are to be treated with less consideration than any other foreign Power with which this country has intercourse. If the Republic endures, the fact will probably excite regret in the hearts of Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham, Lillinokalani's stanch adherents. If it fails, there will be no lamentation. In either event the Administration will extend neither sympathy nor encouragement to the young Republic. The snub is premeditated, and is to be deliberately admin-istered, regardless of consequences. That is to say, just now, when the Republic needs, and in accordance with the time-honored policy of this country has a right to expect, the friendly solicitude of the United States, kindly sentiment and watchful interest are to be withheld as completely as in the case of Japan. It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Cleveland's "great and good friend," President Dole, was informed that this country recognized the Republic. Mr. Dole was not told then, nor has he since been told by the President or Secretary Gresham, as he ought to have been, that the United States is concerned in his Government's stability and prosperity, and that this country would view with grave concern any interference in the relations with Hawaii, as carried on through Minister Willis, are hereafter to be strictly formal in nature. According to his latest instructions, Mr. Willis is to keep the State Department advised as to what goes on in Hawaii, but he is not to manifest any special concern or sympathy, whatever happens. Secretary Gresham in framing his recent dispatches has been careful not to say to Mr. Willis that the Administration regards the Hawaiian question with contemptuous indifference, but he has clearly indicated that Hawaiian affairs are of no special interest or importance. In these dispatches Mr. Gresham intimates that there is a possibility to be considered of the ways of the that he could get a copy of 11 that I had given it as my opinion that the Quay amendment providing that the \$10,000 should be returned to his company in case the plates and in the ballistic tests ought hat that line was not imposed on the idea that that the was not imposed on the idea that the plates stood that test or not. I did not think he was entitled to the money, and the plates as much better than what those tests indicated as it could have done. I referred Mr. Carnegie and his friends to the printed testimony, and they left without making to me any definite proposition, and without saying anything about saing as the department was concerned, the payment of that there is a possibility to be considered of the ways of the dealest of the payment of the question of damages. sidered of the return to power of Lilliuokalani.

intimates that there is a possibility to be considered of the return to power of Liliuokalani. In that event he directs that Minister Willis is to offer no protest or in any other way to indicate that the United States is opposed to another revolution in the islands.

It has been wondered for some time why there have been no United States naval vessels at Honolulu. Since the early part of September, when Admiral Walker's flagship, the Philadelphia left that port, no ships have called there except for supplies. Commander Folger, with the Yorktown, stopped there for stores while on the way to China last month, but only remained at anchor long enough to take on coal and provisions. The Charleston also visited Honolulu on her cruise to Eastern waters, but on the same errand as that of the Yorktown, and her stay was equally brief. Since the departure of the Philadelphia several English ships have gone to Honolulu and remained for a fortnight or more. In fact, it is the exception when one of Great Britain's cruisers is not near the capital of the islands. It is said at the State and Navy departments that there is no necessity for sending vessels frequently to Hawailan waters, and the three of the present policy it would be absurd to have except at Honolulu. Hawail is to this country as any foreign Power, no more no less, and with equal propriety the United States could keep a fleet or a single ship at London or Shanghai, they say. It is also said that if a vessel were to remain at Honolulu it would appear to he people of Hawaii that this country is apprenensive as to the situation in that quarter, and ready to take a hand in any disturbances that may arise, when in fact the United States is wholly unconcerned. One official less discreet than others who have spoken on the subject, said to-day:

It is not the business of this country to bolster up to the exception of the present poincy in maintaining a Government they had a schemers in maintaining a Government they

It is not the business of this country to bolster us a lot of schemers in maintaining a Government the robbel from the rightful owner. Dole and his followers say they are on a stable footing. Let's see they are. Anyhow, no ships are going to Honolulu, except occasionally, just as they would visible other foreign ports where we have commercial interests.

Asked if the recommendations of Admiral Walker on this point were not regarded as important, the official said: "No. Walker is an ase."

A POLICY OF INDIFFERENCE AND CON-

The fallure of the Administration to maintain navel representation at Honolulu is of course 8 part of the general programme agreed upon of indifference and contempt in Hawaiian affairs. indifference and contempt in Hawalian affairs. Mr. Cleveland is sorely fritiated at the failure of his earlier Hawalian schemes. His monarchical programme miscarried because of natural conditions in the Islands which he did not understand, and not as a result of acts of omission or stand, and not as a result of acts of omission or commission on his part. Public sentiment would not permit of further efforts in the direction of restoration, so a policy has been agreed upon which may bring about the results actually destred without activity at Honolulu on the part of the President.

It is generally believed that the Republic is on

WATCHES, &c

a stable footing. It would certainly be so if the United States would openly support it, and express its best wishes for its prosperity. One word from Mr. Cleveland through Mr. Willis would put an end to the ambitions of Lillinokalant, as well as of Great Britain. That work has been deliberately left unsale, and the ex-Queen continues on the alert, supported by the English Consul-General at H nobile. She may be counted upon to less no opportunity to keep alive the present disorders existing in the islands. Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Gresham are aware of tills fact, as is well known. Mr. Willis has conveyed the intelligence in numerous dispatches, and Renr-Admiral Walker in a vigorous way imparied the same information in his report recently made public. With this intelligence before him, the President now determines that the United States is to withhold all friendly interest in Presidents. a stable footing. It would certainly be so if the A RESULT OF CARLISLEISM. States is to withhold all friendly interest in President Dole's Government and trent Hawaii with utter indifference and contempt. Thus the affairs of the Islands are left to take care of themselves. Elliuckalant may so on with her plotting to overturn the Republic, and England may give aid and comfart to her schemes without exciting pro-test or causing intervention by this Administra-

DISTORTING THE WALKER REPORT.

PAVORABLE TO THE ADMINISTRATION. Washington, Dec. 27 (Special).-The present of forts of the Administration to twist the meaning of Admiral Walker's report into something favorable to likely are unfortunate. It is given out at the Department that errors of copyists in preparnewer to the Lodge resolution make it appear It is said that Admiral Walker's original reort in licates "that the Administration knew what was about and had the support of the new Hawailan Government in withdrawing warships. support of this theory State Department offl dals are profuse in argument. n pursuance of a clear understanding with Great Britain that her forces would not extend aid to the

was ordered to return home with his flagship. The main point of Admiral Walker's arguwas that it was absolutely necessary for the United States to keep a warship at Honolulu. He ex-pressed the belief that the presence of a British active schemes against the welfare of the Pro- | warship in command of an officer of known Royallst sympathies and the absence of American repwould give to the British Government an unwar-

the Administration transfer out the State transfer course. This is the most ludicrous aspect of the State Department's contention. Mr. Gresham puts stress upon the statement that referent understanding was had with Great Britain that her forces were with the ex-Cheen's schemes." That is to say, was had with Great Bridin that her forces is not to aid the ex-Queen's schemes." That is to Administration officials want it understood after Admiral Walker has informed the Navy pariment that Consul-General Wodehouse was ardent supporter of Liliaokulani, and milma that the new Consul-General, Hawes, is not to that the new Consul-General, Hawes, is not to be trusted, an arrangement was made under which English ships were to sail from Honolulu, leaving England's diplomatic representative to go on with his intriguing unwarched by United States Naval officers, who as a class heartily favor the Republic There can be no other meaning to the statement given out at the State Department. The vessels of this country, in concert with the English ships, were to leave Honolulu, but Mr. Hawes, a ciever and experienced representative of English diplomacy, was to remain on the ground and look out for Royalist and Brittish interests. Of course England planued this arrangement, and Mr. Gresham readily acceded to it.

THE ARMOR-PLATE DISPUTE. SECRETARY HERBERT'S STATEMENT OF HIS IN-TERVIEW WITH MR. CARNEGIE.

Washington, Dec. 27 - Secretary Herbert authorizes the following statement in regard to the Car-

Mr. Carnegie came into my office and said he had seen my testimony before the Naval committee of the Senate, and indicated that if the matter was to go on he would make a proposition; that he was willing to do anything that was fair. Mr. Carnegie expressed himself as having unbounded confidence in the armor, and said he was willing to go to any expense to show it. I told him that the beautiful had only tablished a Carriegie Call the armor, and said he was some confidence in the armor, and said he was some to go to any expense to show it! I to film that the newspapers had only published portion of my statement before the committee attack to him the substance of what that eviden attack to him the substance of what that eviden was. I told him the testimony had been publish was. I told him the testimony had been published by the Senate committee; that he could get a computer that the could get that the could get the could

ANOTHER INCOME TAX ORDER. DISBURSING OFFICERS ARE NOT TO DEDUCT IT FROM THE SALARIES OF GOVERN-

is gradually perfecting the machinery necessary to carry into effect the collection of the income tax. The regulations have been issued, the blank forms of returns are now on the press, and a further step in the direction of collecting the tax has been made by the Issue of the following circular, which affects all United States officials from the President downward:

the President downward:

Trensury Department,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 27.

To Paymasters and Inebursing officers:
The regulations relative to income tax, approved December 12, 1834, provide that "all salaries or compensation paid to officers or persons in the employ of the Government of the United States in and for the calendar year 1834 shall be included in the calendar year 1834 shall be included in the annual returns to collectors on form 285 of such officers and persons in statements of gains, profits and income subject to income tax for that year."

As the income tax on such salaries or compensation will under the provision above quoted, be paid directly to collectors by the persons receiving the same, you will therefore not decide and withhold the aforesald tax, or any part thereof, from the salaries or compensation of any such officer or employe in and for the year 1834. You will inform all such officers and employes to whom you may make any payment for services rendered in the year 1844 of the method prescribed for the return and payment of the lax on all taxable salaries and compensation paid by the Government in and for said year.

J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

AN OFFICER'S WIDOW KILLS HERSELF.

MRS. MATHIDA HOCK, WHOSE HUSBAND WAS A MAJOR IN THE REGULAR ARMY, COMMITS SUICIDE BECAUSE OF THE TROUBLES

Mrs. Matilda Hock, fifty-six years old, committed sulcide yesterday by shooting herself in the head at No. 621 Park-ave. She died a few minutes after fring the shot. Mrs. Hock was the widow of Major Alexander Hock, of the United States Army, and since her husband's death had byed on a pension from the Government. She boarded with Mrs. It is to be the Barbardy who resis the house at the Parkages.

Some time ago Mrs. Hock's daughter, Mrs. Charles bismeyer, was deserted by her husband and went husband was living in San Francisco. About three weeks ago the deserted wife, after getting together sufficient money to pay her fare, set out for San Francisco to search for the missing husband. Yesterday morning Mrs. Hock received a letter from her daughter, and after reading it, according to Mrs. Hamburit, seemed "to go crazy." The letter to d

After innenting for some time over her daughter. maintes later a pistel shot was heard. The in-mates of the house hurried to the bedroom and found the woman lying on the floor in a pool of nood. By her side was tigntly grasped the weapon with which she had shat herself. She was still breathing, but died before medical aid could be sum-

elect J. H. Gear, of lowa, who was taken seriously ill last Monday, is much better to-day. He passed a good night, and his physician pronounces him to be out of danger.

OF HIS CURRENCY PLAN.

THE SYNDICATE WHICH TOOK UP THE WHOLE OF OF POPULAR DESATISFACTION WITH

THE SECRETARY'S "CURRENCY REFORM" PROPOSALS. The Administration's fdea for currency reform

as expressed in the President's message, Secretary Carifsle's bill and the Springer substitute, has been the means of causing a serious depreciation in the price of Government bonds, fights of thirty years ago. and has been the cause of making the last bond issue as far as the sale of the bonds is now concerned, a flat failure. Yesterday the syndiwhich bought the entire issue announced that there was no longer a market for the bonds on account of the attempts of the Administration to tinker with the currency, and that by mutual consent it had been dissolved. Breach of faith on the part of the Administration is what the banking community gives as the reason for the syndicate to go out of business, and they point the result of the effort of the Administration to "reform" the currency.

When President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle got on their knees to the banking community here and asked them to float an issue of ould no longer secure their circulation by Government bonds, and they advised a currency plan which would cause an upheaval of the business. ginning to settle from the panic caused by previous mistakes of a Democratic Congress.

Government bonds, issued the following elatement, which shows only too plainly how the banking community feels about Carlisle and his currency plant

The action of the United States Trensury on currency questions having stopped progress in the sale of bonds for the account of the 5 per cent bond syndicate, and the period of thirty days mentioned in the notice of November 2 having expired, the syndicate is dissolved.

The peculiar features of Secretary Carllale's urrency plan have frightened holders of the bonds to liquidate, and the market has fallen the bond syndicate who does not express rehaving made a bond issue, and even those who are friendly to the Administration do not hesitate bonds to replenish the fast falling gold reserve, and from the most trustworthy sources it has the subject over with a prominent banker Wall Street, but the feeling in the Street is that he will not again be supported in his afforts to build up the gold reserve from the accumulation | Co

John A Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, who was the organizer of the bond syndicate, and stands close to the Administration, said yesterday, that he did not wish to critise Secretary Carlisle, but he said and William C. Southwick, William McSimick, comphatically that in his opinion the currency ideas of the Secretary had caused the depreciation in the price of the bonds. The syndicate at Ludiow Street Jail, are to be retained. had no idea at the time of the purchase of the the Administration, and it was able to sell some of the londs to Western banks at 119th; but as soon as the idea of creating a currency without bonds as a security appeared, the holders of the

In dissolving the syndicate:

In dissolving the syndicate the parties to it took into consideration the unsettlement of the market for bonds, due to the offering to 'ongress of the currency plan of Secretary Carlisle, which by its provisions, would have compelled the National banks to dispose of at least \$50,00,000 in bonds on or before fully 1, 186. With such a possible block of bonds to come on the market the question of continuing the agreement to hold the bonds was not even thought of.

A member of the firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons the selling agents of the bond syndicate, said: The reason why the bonds depreciated in value was that the Administration by its currency plans killed off the market for Government bonds.

AN INCOMPETENT SECRETARY. It can be said that there is scarcely a man in Wall Street who is not utterly disgusted with

the course of the head of the Treasury Department. His lamentable lack of sound financial knowledge, his colossal blunders as the manager of the National finances, and his inability to make good his promises have given him the reputation of being about the worst Secretary of the Treasury in the history of the country. The low price of the last issue of Government bonds and the failing off in others have caused considerable talk among bankers recently, and it is interesting to note the change in the price since President Cleveland's message recommending Secretary Carlisle's currency plan. The day before the President's message was read quotations for United States bonds were as follows.

U. S. 4½, 1891.

LUS. cur. 64,1897 105 ...

continued at 2.97 ... U.S. cur. 64,1897 105 ...

continued at 2.97 ... U.S. cur. 64,1897 105 ...

continued at 2.97 ... U.S. cur. 64,1898 105 ...

U.S. 4½, 1997,cur. 116 116% Cher. 45, 1899, 1054; ...

U.S. 54, 1997,cur. 119 1199, Cher. 46, 1899, 1054; ...

U.S. cur. 64,1805, 1994; ... Cher. 48, 1899, 1064; ...

U.S. cur. 64,1805, 1994; ... Cher. 48, 1899, 1064; ...

U.S. cur. 64,1805, 1994; ... Cher. 48, 1899, 1064; ...

U.S. cur. 64,1805, 1994; ... Cher. 48, 1899, 1064; ...

U.S. cur. 64,1805, 1994; ... Cher. 48, 1899, 1064; ...

U.S. cur. 64,1806, 102

On the day after the meeting of Congress quoto make good his promises have given him the

On the day after the meeting of Congress quo-

tations were the following: Lations Were the Late Asked. U.S. cur. Gs.1897.105. continued at 2. 97 U.S. cur. Gs.1807.105. U.S. cur. Gs.1808.108 U.S. 4s. 1967.con.1155, 1165, U.S. cur. Gs.1808.108 U.S. 4s. 1967.con.1155, 1165, Cher. 4s. 1808.106. U.S. 5s. 1964.con.1195, 1165, Cher. 4s. 1808. 1065, U.S. cur. Gs.1808.1012 Cher. 4s. 1808. 1065, U.S. cur. Gs.1808.1012 Cher. 4s. 1808. 1065, U.S. cur. Gs.1808.1012

Vesterday the market for United States bonds

THE DEPARTMENT NOT CONCERNED.

Treasury Department. All the money for the bonds, as recuired by the circular inviting proposals, had been paid in, and much of it before it was due. The reason why Government bonds were a little weak at this time was that all business houses made annual balances on the first of the year, and many of them, to increase the cash balance or hand, converted securities into cash. It was recognized that Government securities were the readlest to sell, and a lot of them being thrown on the marprice. After the holidays were over the former prices would doubtless prevail.

CROKER IS MUM NOW.

GOVERNMENT BONDS GO DOWN BECAUSE HE REFUSES TO SAY ANYTHING MORE ABOUT COCKRAN.

> INCREASED BITTERNESS BETWEEN THE TAM-MANY FACTIONS THE EX-LEADER SLIPS ON AN ICY PAVEMENT AND HAS

A HEAVY PALL.

No developments were announced in the Croker-Cockran feud yesterday. Mr. Croker's friends, it seems, have convinced him that he has been loing too much talking this week, for he refused to say anything more, either about Cockran, the other enemies he has in Tammany Hall or his prize

The principal topic in Tammany circles vesterday was the meeting of the district leaders, otherwise the Tammany Hall Executive Committee, at the Whewam to-morrow afternoon, Nobody expected that Cockran would put in an appearance, but there was a rumor last night to the effect that it was probable a letter from him would be presented defending himself against Croker's charges, and ending with some bitter personal allusions to the supposed sources of Mr. Croker's wealth, and suggesting that the committee, if its members are in the possession of a vestige of manhood or indeto the fast-falling price of Government bonds as pendence, go to work to find our what became of the immense sums of money which went into Mr. Croker's hands as chairman of the Finance Com-

If the Executive Committee will enter upon such an investigation Mr. Cockran is quoted as saying that he will put the Tammany leaders in possesbonds on unfavorable terms, so that the credit sion of some facts and figures which Mr. Croker of the country should be kept intact, they did will be unable to explain without admitting that not say that immediately afterward they would be paid himself out of the funds contributed by corlaunch a currency scheme which would, if passed, porations and from other sources for his supposed throw \$200,000,000 of Government bonds upon the market. They pledged their word that the New-Along in 1891 and 1892 it is alleged Mr. Croker would have to value his services at from \$12,000 to York bankers should take the bonds and be able to seil them at a profit, but directly in the face of t their piedge they recommended that banks should be longer source that problem in the piedge they recommended that banks should be longer source that standard that banks said the standard that banks should be longer source that standard that banks should be source to be supported by the standard that banks should be source to be supported by the standard that banks should be supported by the standard that be s uld force a balance.

It is cald that some member of the Gilroy contin ost, having dined heavily on Wednesday evening, cineral a purpose to bring the subject before the connectes in carefully prepared resolutions calling

for an investigation.

Mr. Croker, on the day following his famous DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.'S STATEMENT. challenge to Cockran, spoke of "others-some of Yesterday Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing those high-toned fellows with their heads up in the the syndicate which bought the recent issue of air, so that they cannot see where they are going; one of them will go over backward. one subsequently denied that this reference was atended for any Tammany men. He "was thinking some so-called reformers," he said. In spite of this denial, it is believed in the Wigwam that Mr. Croker intended to call attention to certain persons in Gifray's following whom the ex-leader has had interpretation is epted by several in the Harlem coterie as sed bitterness between the Croker and Gilroy

troker met with a painful, though it is be not a serious accident, late yesterday after Croker met with a painful, though it is beI not a serious accident, late yesterday after.
The freezing weather which set in after
mowsterm yesterday made the acidwalks in
set, as well as elsewhere in the city, exely plippery, and as Mr. Croker was walking
that street his feet flew from under him and
ell heavily upon the stone walk. Though
net somewhat he was able to pick himself up
ant assistance and to reach the Hanover
re-station of the Third Avenue Elevated RailHe started at one for his home. No. 5 East
stry fourth-st. When seen there had evening
croker said that his arm and sile had sue
d some severe bruises, but he expected no
us inconvenience from the tumble. He may
ordined to his house, however, the rest of the

OFFICES UNDER COLONEL STRONG

here when legislation is advised which causes Monroe, ex-Mayor Grace's Rentenant in the Grace

It was announced yesterday that Sheriff-elect Tamsen will retain these clerks to deputy-sheriffs. se salaries are \$1,000 a years Francis J. Burns,

ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD OPENED.

MUDGANILL, PRESIDES MANY PRIESTS PROM THE DIOCESE PRESENT.

The third synod heal in Brooklyn since the estabf the Brooklyn docese and the first since of the bonds, and it now had on hand to also tribute to the members \$20,000,000 of the lesse. The syndicate divided \$20,000,000 of the lesses among the members when they were first issued. Vice-President James A. Garland, of the First National Bank, had this to say yesterday about the end of the bond syndicate:

In dissolving the syndicate the parties to it took into consideration the unsettlement of the market for honds, due to the offering to longress of the currency plan of Secretary Carlisle, which by its currency plan of Secretary Carl mass the priests chanted the "Sanctus" and several Psalms. After the chanting, the Rev. James H. Mitchell, as secretary of the synod, ascended the pulpit, and in Latin called the names of the 277 clersymen in the diocese, each answering to his name as it was called. Bishop McDannell then addressed the clerky. Father Mitchell then read aloud the decrees opening the synod, after which he announced the appointments.

PSYCHOLOGISTS IN SESSION.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN AS-

SOCIATION REGINS AT PRINCETON. Princeton, X. J., Dec. 2. Princeton, A. J., Dec. 2. Princeton, A. J., Dec. 2. Princeton, and the blocking of railroads, a goodly company of specialists were present at the first session of the Congress of the American Psychological Association. Papers were read by Professor Cottell, of Columbia, and by Brother Chrysostom, of the constitution of Manhattan College, who treated the question of the "Freedom of the Will, from the Standpoint of the Old Psychology of the Schools." Professor T. Wesley Mills, of Montreal, opened a new field for work by giving a detailed account of his researches and spoke on recent experimental work, and Dr. Mac-bonald, of the United States Bureau of Education, completed the work of the morning by describing a series of newly invented instruments to be used

ments on sensibility to pain by pressure in the hands of individuals of different classes, sexes and nationalities. He said: "Should these results prove to be generally true by experiments on larger numbers of people, the following state-ments would be probable: The majority of people are more sensitive to pain in their left hand; the more sensitive to pain in their left hand; somen are more sensitive to pain than men, but it bees not necessarily follow that women cannot calture more pain than men; American professional nen are more sensitive to pain than American pusiness men; and also than English or German folessional men; the laboring classes are much essentitive to pain than the non-laboring classes; he women of the lower classes are much leas sentitive to pain than those of the better classes; in he more sensitive it is to pain. While the thickness of tissue on the hand has some influence, it as by no means so much as one might suppose, a riori, for many with thin hands require much researce.

priori, for many with thin hands require horpressure. James, of Harvard, the president of the
association; Professor Baldwin, of Princeton, and
Professor Cattell, the secretary, took part in the
discussions, which were very skilfully saved from
being lost in a scientific maze of argument by
the chairmanship of Professor James. This evening a reception was given to the visitors at the
president's mansion. The session of the Congress
will continue to-moreow.

A \$50,000 FIRE IN BUFFALO.

Buffaio, Dec 27.—Fire broke out at 9 o'clock this evening in the three-story brick block at the northeast corner of Broadway and Fillmore-ave. The over the whole block and across Broadway to the three-story brick block extending from Fillmorefurniture store, the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Com-pany's store, Frost's grocery, Hobert's photograph the second bond hade of \$50,000,000, for which \$55,000 and accrued interest was paid, has so far received only \$10,000,000 of the bonds. The rest are ready for delivery, but have not yet been called for. The bonds draw interest from the date of issue, whether delivered or not, and the Treasury bears the expense of the first delivery to the purchasers.

MANY CHARGES SUSTAINED.

THE TERRIBLE CONDITION OF THE PAUPER INSANE IN CITY ASYLUMS.

CONTROL OF THE INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED TO THE STATE, THE LUNACY

CHOWDING OF THE PATIENTS.

Mayor Gilroy yesterday received from Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, president; Goodwin Brown and Henry A. Reeves, composing the State Commissio in Lunacy, their report of the inquiry made by them into the conduct and management of New-York City Asylums for the Insane. The inquiry grew out of the publication of certain charges against the administration of the institutions for the insane under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this city, and we undertaken at Mayor Gilroy's request, dated May 14, 1894.

The charges against the Commissioners, which were divided into separate accusations, sixteen in number, were for the most part sustained by the report. These charges were

report. These charges were:

That the Commissioners of Charities and Correction were negligent of their duties, and responsibilities, and had in certain respects ignored the laws of the State by failure to comply with the same; also that they had diverted moneys appropriated for the exection and repair of assign buildings to other purposes, and had failed to effect the fulfilment of contracts.

That the medical officers were incompetent, inefficient and neglectful.

That the nurses or attendants were incompetent, reglectful, brutal to patients and insufficient in number.

That the food supplies were insufficient in quantity, quality and variety, and that the same were not properly cooked and served.

That the clothing, bedding and furniture supplied to the patients were in insufficient quantity, and of inferior quality.

That there was lack of necessary alcoholic stimulars for the treatment of patients.

That the tacilities for lathers were inadequate,

of interior quality.

That there was lack of necessary alcoholic stimulants for the treatment of patients.

That the facilities for bathlar were inadequate, and that the bathlar was improperly done.

That the supply of melicul and surgical instruments and appliances was totally inadequate.

That the disease known as scurvy was prevalent in the asylams, as a result of insufficiency of diet.

That the death of a patient had been caused by overlosing with powerful drugs.

That the death of a patient had been caused by vertissing with powerful drugs.

That patients suffering from infectious diseases the control of the control excessive and unsuitable manual labor, for which they were incapacitated or not adapted. That a large number of women patients had been subjected to great hardship and discomfort by their removal from Blackwell's Island to buildings on Ward's Island which were not suitable

That there was laxity in the commitment of patients, and that persons who were not insane were illegally committed to and detained in the asylums; also, that patients were wrongfully detained therein after they had recovered.

That there was a lack of suitable facilities for the diversion, amusement and occupation of patients.

tients. That all of the asylum buildings were dangerously overcrowded; that many of them were in a
state of diapidation and decay; also, that the
plumbing, steam-heating and means of ventilation
were scriously defective; also, that there had been
great and unnecessary delay in the completion of
new buildings, and in the renovation and repair
of certain other buildings which were urgently
needed for the use of patients.

SHORTCOMINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS

The report shows that the Commissioners have not tions; that they never compiled with the law requiring them to separate the administration of the their control; that they systematically evaded the law requiring the advertisement for proposals where the contracts exceed \$1,000; that they diverted the mency of the department to purposes other than it was appropriated for, and that there have been unof new buildings sorely needed to relieve overcrowd missioners to enforce the penalties for delays on contracts beyond the specified dates. The charge

while those against the nurses or attendants were

was found incompetent, unfaithful or brutal he was The report says that the standard of food was Professor Austin Flint to be insufficient in variety, nd other testimony showed that the distary preited was not always carried out. The Commisis clearly of the opinion that the forniture thing and bedding furnished to the insane are

the rule requiring only one patient to be bathed in the same water was often violated in the men's department, and was the result of neglect of certain

Blackwell's Island were unfit for human habitation, and the general superintendent, realizing that he was powerless to overcome the unnecessary and definite time in the wretched quarters there and hastening to take possession of the uncompleted buildings on Ward's Island.

ASYLUMS BADLY OVERCROWDED.

part:

The New-York City asylums for the insane are overcrowded to a most serious, if not dangerous, degree, and that many of the buildings are more or less dilapidated, is a matter of such common knowledge as to scarcely call for remark at this time. In fact, the truth of this charge was freely admitted by the Commissioners of Charittes, leads of departments, and all other witnesses who were interrogated on the subject, the general superintendent stating that the deficiency of accommodations at the present time amounts, in round numbers, to 250e. In other words, that these institutions contain to-day 250e more patients than can properly be accommodated therein—a number greater than the entire population of the largest of the cight State hospitals.

The commission regards the change of control The commission regards the change of control

from the city to the State as the proper remedy for the deplorable condition of the insane paupers in the city institutions. After an argument to show that the transfer proposed would result in a lessening of expense to the city and of the burdens of the taxpayer, the report says:

of the taxhayer, the report says:

If the State should assume control of the city asylums for the insane, and guarantee to keep them in a proper state of repair, and to provide for their enlargement from time to time to meet the demands of an increasing population, and to maintain them at a proper standard of efficiency for the benefit of the people of the city of New-York, the city, even if it should sell or lease the property to the State for this specific purpose for the nominal sum of \$1, ecold not fall to be largely the gainer thereby. Surely no valid reason can be offered why the dependent insane of the city of New-York should not receive all the benefits and advantages which, under the State-care system, are accorded to the dependent insane of the other countles of the State. That the insane are peculiarly the wards of the State and hold to it a relation similar to that of children to their parents, is a principle which has been recognized by every civilized nation.

It is a well-known fact that the degree of liberality displayed by representatives of the State in making appropriations for charitable purposes is always much greater than that shown by local authorities. As before stated, the conclusion of the commission regarding the evils which have been shown to exist in the New-York City asylums, is, that they are largely, if not wholly, attributable to the system under which these asylums are operated. As a system it has developed inherent difficulties and defects, which experience has shown to be incradicable, even under the ablest manazement, and which make its operation in all essential particulars practically impossible. Such being for the dependent insane of the city of New-York be ndopted at the earliest practicable date.

Minicapolis, Dec. 2.— The matter of heavy-six crop is a question which is agitating the farmers and all the elevator men of the Northwest. The great drouth of last season is expected to have serious results, unless something is done by the public at large toward bettering the condition of the poorer class of agriculturists. A movement to have made in this line already by the owners building is owned by John Kennedy, of Binghain-ton, and occupied by Ecknardt & Co. Oswald is being made in this line already by the owners ket might have had a tendency to depress their Tinkler and Charles Weisman. The fire spread of many of the large elevator lines in the North-Smith and other systems. The matter of relief Is taking form thus early for the reason that the work will be extensive in addition to interesting the elevators in the work it is expected that the railroads and county authorities will take a hand in it, particularly in South Dakota, where the farmers have suffered the most. The method by which the elevators will set to work this year will be to deal directly with the commissioners of the various counties, selling the seed wheat to

Holiday Gifts.

ANDIRONS, FENDERS, FIRESETS, SCREENS, BELLOWS, WOOD BOXES, GAS FIRES

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Broadway, Union Sq. and 18th St.

HEADQUARTERS

OPEN FIREPLACES, Mantels, Elegant Stock, Best Service, Maker's Prices. BUY OF THE MAKER.

TO-DAY, STOCK-

If CARPETS, CURTAINS, ETC. are in question, they're yours at similar "cuts."

22, 24, 26 East 14th St.,

NEAR UNION SQ., ness, a Credit Department.

Clicquot Champagna Yellow Label "Sec"

Gold Label "Brut" UNEXCELLED IN QUALITY.

them at a stipulated price and accepting their war-rants in payment.

A station for the reception of contributions of tricts of Kansas and Nebraska has been opened by "The Christian Herald" at No. 740-742 Broadway. Packages of clothing may be sent there from any point in New-York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and the suburbs, senders paying expressage. The American Express Company has offered to carry all such contributions to Kansas and Nebraska free of charge. As the need is urgent, it is hoped that the contributions will be prompt and liberal. All kinds of garments for men and women, and boys and girls caps, coats, boots, mittens, hosiery and underwear will be received and forwarded. Applications for relief have been received from over forty counties in the two States named, and also many from South Dakota, Oklahoma and Colorado. "The Christian Herald" yesterday forwarded \$500, contributed by sympathizers in different States, being the second instalment of the relief fund forwarded thus far. by "The Christian Herald" at No. 740-742 Broadway.

ANOTHER DELAY ON THE THIRD AVE. CABLE. A collision between a northbound Third-ave, cable ar and a truck driven by Charles Olpp, of No. 3.344 Third-ave., at Forty-seventh-st., early last evening, caused a block on the line for nearly wenty minutes. The front of the cable car was smashed. Olpp said that his wagon was damaged

Washington, Dec. 27.-The storm has moved rapidly risen. Rain or snow has failen in New-England, the Mid-die States, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley. Decidedly cold and fair weather will prevail in all dis-tects, except the lake regions, where light local snows

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY, For Maine, fair; colder, with cold wave in the southers portion, high northwesterly winds. For New-Hampshire and Vermont, fair; colder; north-

For Eastern New-York, fair, except local snows in the early morning; colder; north winds. For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair; colder;

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair colder, northwesterly winds, becoming northerly.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair, except local snews near the lakes; colder, northwesterly



In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Winter Resorts.

ROYAL POINCIANA,

THE MOUNTAIN PARK HOTEL. mot springs, north carolina.

OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

LOCATED ABOUT THE CENTRE OF THE GREAT
SOUTHERN RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Only 24 hours from New-York, by 4:30 p. m. daily train,
via Penn. R. R., with through Pullman cars. A most
charming resort. 1,800 feet elevation, thoroughly sheltered from wintry blasts. Its justly celebrated natural
thermal waters flowing through luxurious marble baths
have A NATIONAL REPUTATION. Dr. F. SCHUMAN
LECLERCQ, with 10 years' experience at Carlsbad, Austra, in charge.

The hotel is first-class in all appointments.

DOOLITTLE & BODEN, Managers.
SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT CO., Proprietors.
J. D. KEILEY, Prest., 19 Whitehall St., N. Y.

RATTAN & REED GOODS

BAUMANN

Vintage 1887.

to the extent of \$50. Charles Sprague was the driver of the car.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Falls and show with gains in the Guif of St. Lawrence by Friday. The area of high pressure covers the Rocky Mountain slope and the central valleys. The highest reading is in Northeastern Colorado, being thirty-one inches and one-tenth. The barometer has fallen rapidly in New-England and the extreme Northwest; it has risen to the Mountain the State of the Other Mississipping and

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, fair; older, with a cold wave in the eastern portions; north-

northwesterly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

replane of the fermion yesterday, leaving the afternoon and evening clear, with rapidly falling temperature in the evening. The temperature ranged between 38 and 14 degrees, the average (284) being & lower than on Wednesday, and 4 lower than on the corresponding day last year. The weather to-day is likely to be fair and colder.

Now open; under the management of H. W. Merrill, N. Y. office, Decker Building, 33 Union Square.

A SHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, 234 North Main-st. opposite Starms-ave., choice rooms with board, Mrs. L. OWENS.